

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler to-
day; to-morrow probably fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 65.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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SPARTACUS REVEALS IS CALLED TO AVENGE RED LEADER; BRITISH CENSOR BARS COPY OF TREATY FROM MAIL TO U. S.; PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO REFUSE TO SEND TEXT OF DRAFT

ALL WREMEN IN NATION CALLED OUT ON JUNE 11

Western Union, American
Telephone and Postal
Named in Order.

TIME IS SET FOR 8 A. M.

Telegraph Officials Not Much
Worried—Claims of Opera-
tors Are Disputed.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A nationwide strike of telegraph and telephone operators who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America was ordered to-day to take effect next Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock standard time. The order was issued at general headquarters of the union here on telegraphic instructions from S. J. Konenkamp, international president, who was in Pittsburgh on his way to Chicago.

The strike order applies to employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, with its associated institutions. It was estimated at headquarters here that the strike would effect between 60,000 and 100,000 individuals, of whom nearly 25,000 were said to be members of the union. Outside of the union ranks, it was said, many wire workers had pledged themselves to support a strike.

Follows Visit at Capital.
The decision to call a nationwide strike was reached by President Konenkamp after spending several days in Washington, where he had directed a strike of union employees in eleven Southeastern States. That strike followed a strike of telephone workers in Atlanta, where telephone employees were said to have been discharged because of union affiliations, although the Southern Bell Telephone Company denied union membership had been the basis of any discharge.

A strike vote was taken recently concurrent with one by the International Electrical Workers Union. The strike order was as follows: "All telegraph and telephone employees.

"A strike is hereby declared to take effect Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at 8 A. M. standard time, against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, with its associated institutions, including the Mackay and North American companies, and against telephone companies where our members are employed.

"S. J. KONENKAMP, "International President."
Accompanying the strike order were lengthy instructions to members employed by concerns not affected by the order to aid in making the strike effective.

This, it was explained, meant that such employees of other concerns would refuse to handle telegraph and telephone messages as commercial business.

Canadians to Ban Messages.

Canadian members of the union, it was said, would refuse to handle any commercial business originating in the United States or directed to any point within this country.

Railway telegraphers also would refuse to handle commercial business, it was declared, as a result of passage of a resolution at the recent convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers in St. Louis, declaring that such business would be banned by employees of that organization in the event of a strike.

In Chicago, it was said at union headquarters, more than 4,000 wire workers would be affected.

The Commercial Telegraphers Union was born here in 1907. President Konenkamp declared weeks ago that Postmaster-General Burleson, who had taken over control of the wire systems, had refused to grant to the employees increased wages demanded and that unless the union was recognized and the men obtained relief from the high cost of living a strike would be inevitable.

Mr. Konenkamp will return to-morrow to direct the strike.

**KONENKAMP SAYS
STRIKE WILL SPREAD**

**Phone Operators and Electric
Workers to Go Out June 16.**

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Telephone operators throughout the United States and electrical workers who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America will go on strike June 16 in connection with the strike of telegraph operators ordered for next Wednesday, according to announcement made here to-night by S. J. Konenkamp, president of the union.

Regarding to-night's strike order Mr. Konenkamp said: "We will win the fight. The strike Wednesday will determine whether the grievances of long standing can be remedied by force. Peaceful means of adjusting our grievances have been sought for nearly a year now, but we are told by certain governmental agencies in Washington that we could not get justice because our situation was not sufficiently acute."

Mr. Burleson has said no union work-

PLOT TO ROB U. S. IN \$30,000,000 SALVAGE DEALS

Army Captain and N. Y.
Junk Dealer Among Four
Arrested in Detroit.

FAKE BID PLAN CHARGED

Vast Amount of Munitions
Was to Go Cheaply to Con-
spirators, It Is Said.

DETROIT, June 7.—With the arrest here to-day of four men, one an army officer, Department of Justice agents disclosed an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government in the sale of \$30,000,000 worth of army supplies to be salvaged here.

The United States Grand Jury has returned indictments, it was announced, against Capt. Soterios Nicholson of Washington, chief finance officer of the Ordnance Department for this district; an unnamed army officer recently sent to France in connection with the disposal of excess supplies; Grant Hugh Browne, a wealthy sportsman and race track owner of Detroit, and Fred C. Collins, Vice-Consul for Greece and president of a local realty company.

All but the officer in France, together with Bert Harris, a junk dealer of New York, are held for trial at Fort Wayne, an army post here. Harris, who it is alleged was to dispose of the material, will be arraigned before the Grand Jury Tuesday.

The arrests followed an investigation extending over two months and came, Department of Justice officials said, after the first deal in the alleged plot was put through at Rochester, N. Y., Thursday. The transaction, it is alleged, involved 21,000 tons of material valued at \$30,000,000, according to Arthur L. Barker, chief of the bureau of investigation here.

Collins, Browne and Harris are charged with conspiring to eliminate Barker's bid for the material, the value being held so low that the highest of the three would be far below the value of the supplies disposed of. By means of a dictaphone installed in Capt. Nicholson's room in a hotel, the Federal officers declare, they followed the alleged conspiracy since its inception early in April.

Barker charged Browne with being the instigator of the conspiracy. He is alleged to have approached Nicholson and to have asked him if he could not get some "on the inside" to work with them, and is alleged to have promised that it meant thousands.

Three bids are required by the government for the material, it is said. This is where Harris and Collins are said to have figured in the plot in allowing the use of their names as bidders. Browne, it is alleged, made the highest bid, which had already been agreed upon, and the contracts of sale would be awarded to him.

A young officer in the Ordnance Department discovered the alleged scheme and notified the Department of Justice. He was instructed to get in the confidence of the supposed plotters, which he did.

Barker put operatives on the case, and after two months of untiring work they made the arrests.

Capt. Nicholson came to Detroit February 15. From the time of his arrival he was constantly under surveillance, and a dictaphone placed behind a picture on the wall of his room in a hotel was constantly under the ear of Federal agents.

Last week bids were submitted on \$30,000,000 worth of munitions. Browne was the highest bidder and the Government awarded him the contract. It was intended, it is alleged, to ship this material, which was mostly ammunition, stock to Mexico and thence to Germany.

Thursday Nicholson went to Rochester, N. Y., followed by operatives. There he met Browne and Harris. The operatives say Browne paid \$5,000 to Nicholson and the Department of Justice, and from this Nicholson is said to have given the young army officer who was working with the Department of Justice officers \$2,000. Each of them then are said to have made up a purse of \$1,000 by donating \$500 each, which was given to Collins for the use of his name as one of the bidders.

When arrested \$3,000 was found on Nicholson.

**BROWNE, HELD IN
DETROIT, KNOWN HERE**

**Figured as Broker, Promoter
and Race Horse Owner.**

Grant Hugh Browne has been a controversial figure in Detroit for a good many years. Besides having had a hand in the promotion of the famous \$10,000,000 specious figure along Broadway and in United Cobalt Exploration Company some years ago he achieved prominence in racing circles as the owner and backer of the Brownleigh stables, which operated extensively on tracks in this country.

More recently he held a lease on Madison Square Garden, where he sought to hold prize fights under the Fraley law, since repealed.

Germany Actively at Work Recruiting Army

BERN, June 7.—Great activity is being displayed in Germany in recruiting men for the army and navy and in arming them. The Independent Socialist *Die Freiheit* of Berlin says. According to the Socialist *Abend* of Vienna, German recruiting agents are busily at work in Austria.

The *Nachrichten* of Basel says the German recruiting bureau are appealing for men to enlist and are offering various inducements, including pay of nine marks a day and "fidelity premiums."

GOVERNOR ASKS BORDER TROOPS

Hobby of Texas Calls for Two
State Cavalry Brig-
ades.

FEARS MEXICAN FIGHT
Asks That State's Own Men
Be Assigned to Duty at
Austin.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Declaring that the Mexican situation is so critical that a larger force of troops on the border is necessary to protect lives and property of citizens, Gov. Hobby of Texas has requested Secretary Baker to call into the Federal service the First and Second brigades of Texas cavalry and to mobilize them at a convenient point.

The War Department immediately telegraphed the commanding General of the Southern Department, who has charge of the border guard, asking for views on the request and for any information bearing upon the situation described by Gov. Hobby.

Gov. Hobby's telegram to Secretary Baker follows:

"The Mexican situation appears to be so critical that an emergency may arise at the most unexpected moment requiring a larger force of troops on the border to protect lives and property of citizens. This twenty-day force of cavalry is the most effective arm of the service, and I suggest that the Regular Army be short on cavalry."

Therefore I respectfully urge and recommend that the First and Second brigades of Texas cavalry be called into the Federal service. I urge that the call include brigade commanders and brigade headquarters detachments, so that the cavalry organization may go intact under command of two brigade commanders. I also suggest mobilization of the Texas National Guard and for other satisfactory reasons may be discharged and their places filled with others, who will be anxious to go into active service. This twenty-day period will also provide time to arrange details for transportation and camp.

I suggest Camp Mabry at Austin as mobilization camp. My anxiety that lives and property of citizens be amply protected and my knowledge of conservatism and efficiency of officers and Texas cavalry brigades prompt this suggestion.

The telegram to the Southern Department's commander follows:

"The Governor of Texas wires the department that the Mexican situation appears to be so critical that an emergency may arise at the most unexpected moment requiring a larger force of troops on the border to protect lives and property of citizens that are at present available. Your views and any information bearing upon the situation are desired by wire."

Confidential reports reaching the War Department within the last week regarding the situation in northern Mexico contained no information, it was said, that would lead army officers to hold the opinion expressed by Gov. Hobby. The border guard at present exceeds 20,000 troops, including cavalry, infantry, field artillery, air squadrons and engineer units, distributed from Yuma, Ariz., to south of Laredo. The latter point is headquarters of the Fourth United States Cavalry. Behind these is an even larger force at the demobilization camps or en route.

Major-Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, in command of the Mexican border district, has standing orders to dispose the American troops as he thinks best to protect lives and property.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL AMERICANS

Refugees Report Forty Mur-
ders in Two Weeks.

NOGALES, ARIZ., June 7.—More than forty Americans and Mexicans have been killed by Yaquis and bandits in the Le Colorado district of Sonora, Mexico, during the last two weeks, according to the statement of nine American military men who arrived from that neighborhood to-night.

The party of Americans, whose homes are in Arizona, Colorado and California, have sent a statement on conditions in the district to the State Department at Washington, with copies to Senators Thomas of Colorado, Johnson of California and Marcus Smith and Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona.

ALLIES DIVIDED ON REPARATION SUM IN TREATY

American Delegation Pre-
pares to Remain All Sum-
mer to Complete Work.

NOT TO WAIT ON SENATE

League of Nations to Function
as Soon as Allies Sign
Peace Pact.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, June 7.—The situation in regard to modification of the peace treaty is undergoing constant changes. The more the experts talk the more diversity there is in opinions. Sentiment appeared to be developing again to-day in favor of fixing the total of reparations, but the French insist upon a minimum of \$50,000,000,000, while the British favor \$40,000,000,000, and the Americans believe both these figures are too high and will not go higher than \$30,000,000,000. The policy decided upon on one day is torn up the next.

The committee on reparations expects to sit all day to-day and to-morrow, hoping to agree on its report, which with all others must be handed to the Council of Four on Monday. The indications are that there will be minority reports by several of the commissions, notably by the commission on responsibility for the war.

President Wilson is telling his friends that the world was saved from anarchy by a quick peace, yet he finds himself in a dilemma of argument. Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, who has returned, says the treaty with Austria cannot be signed, as it would mean that Austria would be turned over to Bolshevism. He will submit counter proposals, as the Germans did.

Will Remain All Summer.

Americans here expect to remain all summer. At the Hotel Crillon, the American headquarters, it was said that the conference would remain in session, and the Americans had decided to participate in all the treaties, probably signing them also, although with some of the belligerent countries the United States is not at war. Nevertheless it is maintained that the guarantee in Article X of the covenant of the league makes necessary the participation of America in the Turkish and Bulgarian treaties.

President Wilson still hopes to return to Washington by July 1, but if he is unable to do so he will sign the appropriation bills here.

Proceeding on the theory that the League of Nations will come into operation automatically with the ratification of the treaty by Germany and three of the Allies, no matter what the United States Senate may do, rapid progress is being made here by the British and American experts in devising the machinery which is to start at a given signal.

The appointments of secretaries and bureau chiefs are being discussed and acceptances are being received, every man being ready to drop into his appointed place on the day that the treaty goes into effect. It has been decided to have two under secretaries only and between ten and fifteen sections. For example, there will be a mandate section, a military and naval section, &c., the chiefs of which will be appointed nominally by the council.

Americans Are Embarrassed.

It is planned to have the whole organization start into operation under full headway in Sutherland House, London, the moment the treaty becomes effective. Members of the Executive Council to be named in advance are to function immediately as directors, probably holding daily meetings for weeks thereafter and appointing the various commissions for which the treaty provides.

Unless the American Senate swallow entirely by that date the covenant of the league the position of Col. E. M. House will be anomalous. He cannot qualify as anything more than an unofficial adviser, yet as spokesman for the chief promoter of the league he will have a voice as potent as any member of the council.

Americans admit privately that there has been some embarrassment already in working out with the question of American participation hang-

ing over the question of American participation hang-

ing over the question of American participation hang-

ing over the question of American participation hang-

ing over the question of American participation hang-

PREMIERS NOT WILLING TO LET PACT BE KNOWN

Senate's Demand Cabled to
Paris, but Belief Is Wil-
son Can't Comply.

LEAK INQUIRY WIDENED

Subpoenas to Be Issued for N.
Y. Financiers Who May
Have Seen Copy.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Wilson, according to officials of the Administration, will be forced to refuse the Senate's request for the text of the peace treaty. The resolution of the Senate calling for the text of the treaty was cabled to President Wilson to-day.

The point is emphasized by the State Department that the present relationship of the United States with the Allied Governments makes it manifestly impossible for the President to pass upon American issues which have become international in character, and that therefore Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George must give their permission before the request of the American people for information can be entertained. There is nothing to indicate that the President will even broach the matter to the allied Premiers.

Several courses are open to the President in case he declines, officials explained. He may reply simply that it is "not compatible with the public interest" to make the treaty text public at this time. Or he may reply that as soon as the treaty is completed he will communicate it to the Senate. Or he may simply ignore the Senate's request until the ban of secrecy is removed by the foreign Premiers' decree.

Private Copies Limited.

Meanwhile the so-called treaty scandal is gripping official and diplomatic Washington more and more. Since Senator Borah (Idaho) announced that "big business" in Wall Street had the treaty it seems to have become fashionable for every big financier, banker or broker to boast that he could have had the text if he desired, or that he knows where copies of the treaty now are.

But in these reports reaching Washington it is found necessary to separate Wall Street gossip from statements based on authoritative information, and indications are that the actual number of copies of the treaty which have reached the New York financial district is limited and that great care is being taken to prevent the text from becoming available to the American people.

Possible complications face the Senate committee if an attempt is made to investigate the charge of Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) that the treaty may have been stolen. It is known that the first copies of the treaty to reach New York were brought over by Henry P. Davidson and were in a sealed package addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan. The package was turned over by Mr. Davidson to the Japanese Embassy here, and special precautions at once were taken by the Japanese to guard the package on its way to the Pacific coast.

Treaty Arrived May 22.

A thorough and complete investigation of possible theft would imply ascertaining whether the package sent by the Embassy had been tampered with on its way to the Pacific, and this would necessitate taking the matter up formally with the Japanese Government, as the matter of diplomatic pouches would be involved. Other embassies did not find it necessary to send copies of the treaty via the United States.

As Mr. Davidson, in his capacity of official courier, had the first copies printed in Paris, his arrival here May 22 serves as an indication of when other treaties might have reached New York. In other words any steamship reaching there

**Soldiers Tell Fund
of Life in Camps**

THESE returned men, welcome visitors to THE SUN Tobacco Fund, have to be persuaded to go on talking after they have uttered the formula of their sincere thanks for tobacco they smoked on the other side. Then they tell the fund some of the things which never get into books. Read along these lines on page 1, section 4.

**WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.**

Continued on Second Page.

CENSOR PREVENTS "SUN" FROM GETTING A COPY OF TREATY

Full Text Printed in Berlin, Sold Freely in The Hague
and Circulated Widely in London and Paris—
House of Commons Is Aroused.

When the statement was published that the German Government was circulating pamphlets containing the full terms of the peace treaty, and that copies were for sale at The Hague, THE SUN cabled its London correspondent to obtain copies and mail them to New York. THE SUN instructed its Paris office also to obtain a copy and compare it with the summary which was given out by the American State Department and printed in THE SUN on May 19, and to cable a full summary of the omissions. These instructions resulted in the publication in THE SUN on May 30 of a long cable supplying most of the missing details.

A cable to London asking if the German copies had been mailed resulted in the reply from the London office which is printed below.

It is evident from these facts that the German copies can be freely obtained in Paris and London, but for some strange reason they are forbidden transmission to the United States.

Decides on Ban After Week's Deliberation.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, June 7.—After deliberating over the subject for nearly a week, the censor finally has decided not to allow copies of the peace treaty, printed in Berlin, to go through the mails to the United States, although a copy was received at the office of THE SUN here Tuesday afternoon from The Hague.

This copy came through the hands of the censor untouched, but when submitted to him for transmission to New York the censor refused to pass it. He declared he would take up the matter with the authorities, presumably the Foreign Office. When asked if he would return the book if it were not forwarded, he said that he would take up that question also.

The London officials, apparently, are working under an order from Paris, not to release the text of the treaty until the Germans have signed it or until certain modifications have been made. Up to a late hour this evening the censor had failed to reply to frequent inquiries as to the fate of the text of the treaty.

It has been circulating in London all week and the terms are being discussed freely. Apparently every one but members of Parliament knows what the treaty contains and heated arguments have occurred in the House of Commons, several members demanding the immediate publication of the full text, declaring that they are being compelled to work in the dark, especially on matters concerning intimately the policy of Great Britain in regard to Russia and in other parts of the world where the British are interested vitally.

These members point out that the whole of Europe knows the terms of the treaty, except those countries which supposedly are operating under the rule of "open covenants, openly arrived at."

Borah Has Known of Censorship.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—When Senator Borah (Idaho), was told of the efforts of THE SUN's London correspondent to mail to New York a copy of the peace treaty and of the fact that the British censorship had held it up he was greatly interested.

"I have known right along that the censorship was still on," he said. "Of course this experience of THE SUN correspondent will be mighty interesting; it ought to be spread clear across the front page. This thing is getting dynamic. The people want to know and they are going to find out before we are done."

IRISH ATROCITIES TOLD TO WILSON Ten Wilful Murders Among Charges Made.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, June 6 (delayed).—Within the last few months at least ten citizens have been killed in Ireland by soldiers or constables under circumstances found by coroners' juries to have been wilful murder. This charge is made in the report on observations made in Ireland by Frank P. Walsh, Michael J. Ryan and Edward F. Dunne, delegates of the Irish societies in the United States. The report, which was made public to-night, was sent to President Wilson along with the demand that the peace conference investigate the Irish question.

Numerous and specific charges of atrocities committed in Ireland are contained in the document. Charges are made that hundreds of men and women were put in prison without any specific accusations being made against them. The document says that at least five men died as a result of atrocities in prisons and that many prisoners are confined in cells in insanitary and unwholesome food. It also is alleged in the report that punitive measures of the prison authorities included douches with water, in which the prisoners were obliged to remain all night in unheated cells, bringing on pneumonia. Solitary confinement and withholding of ration also is charged. It is stated further that the heads of hundreds of families were sent to jail or deported, leaving dependent women and children without means of support and to become objects of charity.

The reports say that Messrs. Walsh, Ryan and Dunne visited Ireland with the assurance from Premier Lloyd George that they would have full freedom to investigate.

J. P. MORGAN IN OTTAWA.

Confers With Sir Thomas White on
\$50,000,000 Gold Shipments.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
OTTAWA, June 7.—J. P. Morgan of New York reached Ottawa yesterday afternoon and immediately went to the Finance Department to confer with Sir Thomas White. Although it was impossible to get an interview with Mr. Morgan, it is understood that his visit here is in connection with the shipment of British gold to the United States, which is being handled through the Dominion of Canada and consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

A total of \$12,000,000 in gold has been shipped so far, and it is understood that the final sum will aggregate \$50,000,000.

France Admits Foreign Sugar.

PARIS, June 7.—The Journal Officiel publishes to-day a decree repealing the prohibition upon the importation of foreign sugar into France.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD
see advertisement on page 2, sec. 4—4d.

General Strike Ordered in Berlin as Machine Guns Rule Munich.

CABINET NEAR CRISIS

Only Favorable Peace Rep-
ly Can Save Ebert Party,
Is Prediction.

BAVARIAN ERROR BARELY

Anger Over Execution of Nis-
sen Used to Disrupt Ger-
man Government.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 6 (delayed).—The political mistake of the Bavarian Cabinet in permitting the execution of Levine Nissen, a leader of the Bavarian Communists in Munich, it became apparent to-day, it likely to result in another Spartacan attempt against the Government.

The political effect of the execution asserted itself in Berlin to-day. A general strike was ordered and the Independent Socialist organ *Die Freiheit* opened up an editorial broadside. The Spartacan movement has been in course of preparation in the last several weeks on account of the outcome of the trials of the slayers of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the escape of military officers imprisoned for killing the Spartacan leaders and the stern rule of Gustav Noske, the Minister of National Defence. The situation has furnished the Independent Socialists, Spartacans and extremists with much handy ammunition.

The political disaffection has extended to the Majority Socialists and resolutions adopted by factory and workmen's councils call on the party convention, which will meet at Weimar Tuesday, to demand the retirement of Socialists from the Bavarian capital to-day. The Government also are using the tangled peace situation as another weapon with which to attack their former comrades.

If the Cabinet weathers the blow it is believed it will be chiefly because the allied reply to the German counter proposals will be sufficiently favorable and conciliatory to enable the present Government to regain its prestige.

Another factor in progress in the peace negotiations from the German viewpoint is expected to prove an effective counter irritant to the manoeuvres of the Independent Socialists.

To-day the fury had hardly reached the stage of an acute crisis, although the followers of Hugo Haase were said to be predicting the overthrow of Ebert and Scheidemann within eight days.

The German National Assembly will meet in Berlin the latter part of next week.

In response to the general twenty-four hour strike ordered by the Greater Berlin Soviet many of the large shops were closed to-day and the surface and transportation lines will not operate to-morrow, it is expected.

Disorder reigned in Munich all last night, according to advices received from the Bavarian capital to-day. Machine gun firing was heard intermittently. The metal workers' strike in Munich has extended to Nuremberg and Furtth.

By the Associated Press.

MUNICH, June 6 (delayed).—A general strike threatens this city as a result of the execution of Levine Nissen. Occupational troops have been ordered to prepare to meet any emergency.

**BERLIN APPOINTS
RHINE PRESIDENT**

Socialists See Trend to Gen-
eral Separatist Move.

BERN, June 7.—In a counter effort against the Rhineland Republic movement the Berlin Government has appointed Karl Trimborn, a leading cleric, as Reich President of the Rhineland. Herr Trimborn, a lawyer and member of the last Reichstag, has been an active worker for the erection of a Rhineland republic, which would be a component part of Germany. His nomination is said to be an important concession to the republican movement in the Rhineland.

The Independent Socialist *Die Freiheit* of Berlin says that events in the Rhineland should not be disregarded. It declares that if the Government refuses to sign the peace treaty the separatist movements in Germany might easily gain the advantage.

PARIS, June 7.—The Government of Haase has issued orders to facilitate throughout its territory directing them not to give allegiance to the Government of the Rhineland Republic.

By the Associated Press.

WIESEN, June 6 (delayed).—Opposition to the Rhineland Republic is growing here each day. The judges of the province are the latest to defy the new government, and with court employees have refused to recognize the legality of the regime headed by Dr. Dorten.

The French are reported to have made definite promises to the republic in the shape of officially settling wine and food prices on a peace basis and also fixing the value of the mark arbitrarily at 1 franc 25 centimes. A general protest strike occurred here yesterday.

COLON, June 7.—Dr. Dorten, President of the new Rhineland Republic, has telegraphed Sir William Robertson, commander of the British forces of occupation here, announcing the formation of a republic and requesting any desire to evade a "just share in the reparation